

ment, whenever it shall become necessary to make any averment as to money, it shall be sufficient to describe said money as so much current money, or so many dollars, or dollars and cents current money, without specifying any particular coins, or notes, or certificates, circulating as money, or other species of money; and such allegation, so far as regards the description of the money, shall be sustained by proof of any amount of coin, or notes or certificates circulating as money or other species of money, although the particular species of coin, or notes or certificates circulating as money, or other species of money, of which said amount was composed, shall not be proved.

An indictment for larceny held sufficient in view of this section, both as to the money alleged to have been stolen and as to allegation of ownership; surplusage. *State v. King*, 95 Md. 128.

As to defaulters, see sec. 88.

As to embezzling property and writings, see sec. 126, *et seq.*

As to false pretenses, see sec. 139, *et seq.*

As to larceny, see sec. 318, *et seq.*

As to the penalty for robbery, see sec. 481.

Indictments—Arson or Burning.

An. Code, sec. 503. 1904, sec. 445. 1904, ch. 267, sec. 291D.

560. In any indictment for arson or burning, where it shall be necessary to allege that the person or persons accused did the act with intent thereby to injure or defraud, it shall be sufficient to allege that the person or persons accused committed the act with intent to injure or defraud, without alleging an intent to injure or defraud any particular person; and upon the trial of any person for the offense of arson or burning no higher or more conclusive proof shall be required than is required at the trial of other criminal cases.

As to arson, see sec. 6, *et seq.*

Indictments—Selling Liquor.

An. Code, sec. 504. 1904, sec. 446. 1890, ch. 429, sec. 288A. 1890, ch. 492, sec. 288A

561. In any indictment for the unlawful sale or disposition of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer, it shall not be necessary to specify the particular variety, provided the indictment sets forth an unlawful sale or disposition of intoxicating liquor, but the defendant, on application to the State's attorney before trial, may obtain a statement of the particular variety of liquor expected to be proved.

Indictment under act of 1890, ch. 568, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, except cider by maker thereof not to be drunk on the premises in Annapolis, held valid though it did not name the kind of liquor traverser is accused of selling, nor negative cider. See notes to sec. 533. *Howes v. State*, 141 Md. 547.

This section is constitutional and valid. *Keifer v. State*, 87 Md. 564.

This section referred to in sustaining indictment for violation of a local law for Harford county relative to sale of liquor. *Curry v. State*, 117 Md. 590.

See secs. 471, *et seq.*, and 483, *et seq.*

Indictments—Violation of City or Town Ordinances.

An. Code, sec. 505. 1904, sec. 447. 1900, ch. 131, sec. 291C.

562. In every indictment for the violation of any ordinance of any incorporated city or town of this State, it shall not be necessary to set forth